

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1119

Washington, D. C.

January 11, 1947

Change in Location for Testimonial Dinner

As stated in the INFORMATION LETTER last week, the Frank E. Gorrell Testimonial Dinner will be held in the American Room of the Hotel Traymore instead of the Ball Room of the Municipal Auditorium as previously announced. The time and date remain the same, Tuesday evening, January 21, at 7 p. m. Dress is optional.

Tickets to be picked up in Atlantic City may be obtained from Miss Helen Tate, Room 1024, Hotel Traymore.

Sanitation Short Courses

A series of short courses on canning plant sanitation will be given by the Washington Research Laboratory. These meetings will be held in a number of different areas in the East and Mid-west during the month of April. Members will be advised concerning time and place as soon as the schedule has been completed.

The Maritime Commission on January 7 refused to grant ocean freight rate increases proposed by steamship companies operating in the Alaskan trade as agents for the commission.

The petition for the rate increases was submitted by the War Shipping Administration last November on behalf of the Alaskan carriers. Its denial was recommended by a proposed report, prepared by Examiner P. T. Horan.

Alaska Steamship Co., Northland Transportation Co., and Alaska Transportation Co. are now operating vessels in the Alaskan trade for Government account. The commission's authority for these operations expires February 28.

For the benefit of those canners who do not have through railroad accommodations to Atlantic City and have to change trains at Philadelphia, the complete schedule of trains to and from Atlantic City and Philadelphia is published on page 13 of this issue.

Canners Outlook Panel One of 1947 Convention Highlights

As final preparations were made this week for the 40th Annual Convention of the National Canners Association to be held in Atlantic City, January 19 to January 25, the "Canners Convention Panel on the 1947 Outlook for Canned Foods" continued to draw recognition as one of the featured highlights of this year's convention. The panel, which will get under way promptly at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, January 21, in the American Room of the Traymore Hotel, has been made the subject of considerable interest by Association members all over the Nation.

The purpose of the panel is to point out why 1947 should be regarded as a crucial year for the canning industry and to present a comprehensive analysis of the problems with which canners may be confronted during this period of reconversion from war to peace. All of the participants in the panel are outstanding authorities in their respective fields and will be able to offer invaluable advice to canners in meeting the situations which may arise during the coming year. (See *Canners Panel Highlights Convention*, page 13)

Atlantic City Convention Facilities

The January issue of *Convention*, published in Atlantic City and distributed to delegates attending conventions there, devotes several pages to the details of the National Canners Association 40th Convention the week of January 19, including public statements by President Stare and 1st Vice President Emil Rutz.

Another interesting part of *Convention's* presentation is a section carrying statements by Convention Bureau Manager Al Slean and Hotel Association President Frank Sutch on what has been done to meet the special requirements of the N.C.A. Convention. Following is a repro- (See *Atlantic City Convention Facilities*, page 13)

N.C.A. Information Booth at Convention Hall

The N.C.A. will maintain an Information Desk at Convention Hall during all the times that the Hall is open to visitors. It will not be possible to answer technical questions at this booth but a staff member will be present who will be able to direct inquirers to sources from which technical or special information may be secured.

The space for the booth as well as its furnishings and equipment, have been graciously provided by the Canning Machinery & Sup-

plies Association. The Canning Machinery and Supplies Association and the National Food Brokers Association will also maintain Information Desks in the same booth.

GUY EUCLID REED

To Be Financial Representative on the Canners Outlook Panel Tuesday Morning

Guy Euclid Reed, who takes part as the financial representative on the "Canners Convention Panel on the 1947 Outlook for Canned Foods" at the Second General Session, Tuesday, has been vice president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., since 1928.

Mr. Reed was born July 11, 1890, at Holdrege, Neb., and first entered the banking business at Lincoln, Neb. in 1917. In 1923 he became connected with the Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

He was married to Florence Angle on November 11, 1916, and has two children, Robert A. and Barbara A.

An outstanding leader in business and civic affairs, Mr. Reed is president of the Chicago Crime Commission, a director of the Chicago Association of Commerce, a director of Universal Oil Products, Chairman of the Joint Civic Committee on Elections and a member of the Board of Directors of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

Mr. Reed received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Nebraska.

E. A. MEYER

To Be Government Representative on the Canners Outlook Panel Tuesday Morning

E. A. Meyer, assistant administrator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration, is the government representative on the "Canners Convention Panel on the 1947 Outlook for Canned Foods" at the Second General Session, Tuesday. Mr. Meyer, affectionately known as "Woody" to canners throughout the Nation, has served as assistant administrator since April, 1946. He entered government service in October, 1941, as a consultant on canned foods with the Office of Production Management.

In March of 1942, Mr. Meyer became chief of the Canned Food Section of

the War Production Board and was named assistant director of the Food Division of WPB the following August. He became chief of the War Food Administration's Industry Operations Branch in September, 1943, and associate chief of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch in March, 1944. He was named chief of this branch in August, 1944.

A year later, when the Production and Marketing Administration was formed, Mr. Meyer continued as director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch. He served in this capacity until April, 1946, when he was promoted to assistant administrator.

Born on a farm near Canton, Ohio, Mr. Meyer received his A.B. degree from Goshen College, Goshen, Ohio, and also attended Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio. He served in the Quartermaster Corps of the U. S. Army during the first World War. He entered the food processing business in 1920 and was with the same company from 1920 until 1941—in production, sales and distribution.

H. W. PRENTIS, JR.

His Speech, "The Price of Freedom," Will Be Delivered at the Opening Session

Henning Webb Prentis, Jr., who speaks on "The Price of Freedom" at the Opening Session, Monday, January 20, was born in St. Louis, Mo., on July 11, 1884, and was educated in the public schools of Missouri and at the University of Missouri. After receiving his A.B. from the University of Missouri, Mr. Prentis attended the University of Cincinnati, and received his masters degree from that college in 1907. Mr. Prentis also has been awarded honorary degrees from eight of the Nation's leading colleges and universities.

Mr. Prentis began his business career as Secretary to the President of the University of Missouri in 1903. In 1905 he became Secretary to the University of Cincinnati, a position he held until 1907 when he joined the Insulation Division of the Armstrong Cork Co. in Pittsburgh as Assistant to the Manager. Mr. Prentis has been with the Armstrong Cork Co. ever since, and has been President of the company since 1934. He also holds office in many of the company's subsidiaries.

Other business interests of Mr. Prentis include directorships with the Mellon National Bank and Trust Co.,

Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Borden Co., New York, N. Y.

An active club and civic worker, Mr. Prentis is a member of the Pittsburgh Advertising Club, American Society of Sales Executives, Industrial Advisory Committee of Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Governing Body of the National Industrial Conference Board, Business Advisory Council for the U. S. Department of Commerce, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, United States Chamber of Commerce, and the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Prentis is a member of the board of trustees for a number of educational institutions and research foundations.

Long active in public service, Mr. Prentis has served in many outstanding capacities among which are the following: Chairman, Pennsylvania Postwar Planning Commission, 1944; Deputy Director, Regional War Production Board, April, 1942, to January, 1943; Management Delegate to President Truman's Labor-Management Conference, November, 1945; Co-Chairman, Pennsylvania Committee on Hospital Facilities, Organization and Standards, 1946; Member of Board of Directors of the U.S.O. Campaign for Pennsylvania, 1946; Director, Lancaster Community Service Association since 1923 (President 1931-1933); Vice President, Pennsylvania War Fund 1943-1945; Member of Board of Pennsylvania Roadside Council, Inc., Dec. 1946.

Mr. Prentis is a member of a number of clubs and fraternal organizations. These include the University Club of New York, the Cosmos Club of Washington, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Masonic Order.

DAVID F. AUSTIN

To Discuss "The Tinplate Situation" at the 1947 Convention's Opening Session

David F. Austin, who will speak on "The Tinplate Situation" at the Opening Session, Monday, January 20, began his career with United States Steel Corp. as an office boy in the New York office in 1918, served in various capacities with the real estate department of the Carnegie Steel Co. until 1927 when he was transferred to the sales department. After working as a salesman in four different sales territories, he was advanced to assistant district manager of sales, Cincinnati.

Subsequently, he served successively as district manager of sales in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Chicago. January 1, 1938, he was elected vice president in charge of sales, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., and on October 1, 1945, was elected Vice President, Sales, United States Steel Corp. of Delaware.

From January, 1942, until July, 1943, Mr. Austin served with the War Production Board, becoming successively assistant director, deputy director, and acting director of the Board's Steel Division.

ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION FACILITIES

(Concluded from page 11)

duction of these statements which deal with such items of service as transportation, rooms, telephones, and meals:

"**Transportation**—We have checked with the taxi companies to provide more cabs this year than were on the street last year. The volume of business in January due to the Cannery Convention warrants this increase. The jitney operators are meeting the need by putting on more cars than usual.

"**Hotel Rooms**—We have now available four additional large hotels that we did not have last year, which means 2000 first-class rooms were open to Cannery Association reservations.

"**Telephone Service**—All this additional hotel telephone service was picked up and special telephone service for the Cannery Association has been added.

"**Club Breakfasts**—The hotel men are planning club breakfasts to meet the members' requirements.

"**Better Service**—The Hotel Association is making plans to put their best foot forward to do an outstanding job for the Cannery Convention."

CANNERS PANEL HIGHLIGHTS CONVENTION

(Concluded from page 11)

The panel will follow the theme of the first day's program which will emphasize the importance of the free enterprise economy which governs the canning industry's operations under conditions of peace.

Following a summary of the panel program, there will be an informal question-and-answer period which will afford all canners in attendance an opportunity to take part in the discussion.

Discussion leader for the panel will be Howard T. Cumming, President, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Canner representatives on the panel will be H. F. Krimendahl, Vice President, Stokely-Van Camp, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., and E. N. Richmond, President, Richmond-Chase Co., San Jose, Calif. The Government will be represented by E. A. Meyer, Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; the financial representative will be Guy E. Reed, Vice President, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.; and the food distributors will be represented by Francis Whitmarsh, President, National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, New York, N. Y.

At the Opening Session on Monday morning, January 20, H. W. Prentiss, Jr., President of Armstrong Cork Company, will deliver an address entitled, "The Price of Freedom." This session will be held at the Atlantic City Municipal Auditorium and will be open to delegates of other trade associations. Other speakers at the opening session will be Graham C. Patterson, President and Publisher, Farm Journal, Inc., who will discuss the general business prospects for 1947, and David F. Austin, Vice President, U. S. Steel Corporation, who will speak on "The Tinplate Situation."

Philadelphia-Atlantic City Train Schedule

For the information of those attending the Atlantic City Convention during the week of January 19, a schedule of train service between Philadelphia and Atlantic City is given below. (Asterisks mean train carries chair car):

WEEK DAYS			
Leave Philadelphia		Arrive Atlantic City	
Broad St.	30th St.	No. Phila.	
* 8:25 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	10:03 a.m.
* 10:30 a.m.	10:36 a.m.	10:47 a.m.	12 noon
1:30 p.m.	1:36 p.m.	1:47 p.m.	3:13 p.m.
* 4:25 p.m.	4:29 p.m.	4:39 p.m.	5:54 p.m.
5:25 p.m.	5:29 p.m.	5:38 p.m.	6:53 p.m.
* 8:35 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	8:51 p.m.	10:10 p.m.
11:59 p.m.	12:03 a.m.	12:14 a.m.	1:35 a.m.
SATURDAY ONLY			
12:30 p.m.	12:34 p.m.	12:44 p.m.	1:57 p.m.
SUNDAY ONLY			
9:30 a.m.	9:34 a.m.	9:44 a.m.	10:56 a.m.
* 10:30 a.m.	10:36 a.m.	10:47 a.m.	12:00 noon
* 12:30 p.m.	12:34 p.m.	12:44 p.m.	1:57 p.m.
* 4:25 p.m.	4:29 p.m.	4:39 p.m.	5:54 p.m.
* 8:35 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	8:51 p.m.	10:10 p.m.
11:59 p.m.	12:03 a.m.	12:14 a.m.	1:35 a.m.

WEEK DAYS			
Leave Atlantic City		Arrive Philadelphia	
	No. Phila.	30th St.	Broad St.
* 7:30 a.m.	8:46 a.m.	8:55 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
8:35 a.m.	9:54 a.m.	10:04 a.m.	10:08 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	11:59 a.m.	12:03 p.m.
* 1:40 p.m.	2:54 p.m.	3:06 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
* 4:35 p.m.	5:58 p.m.	6:10 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
6:35 p.m.	7:49 p.m.	7:59 p.m.	8:05 p.m.
* 10:00 p.m.	11:18 p.m.	11:28 p.m.	11:35 p.m.
SUNDAY			
9:30 a.m.	10:47 a.m.	10:56 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
* 1:40 p.m.	2:54 p.m.	3:06 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
* 4:35 p.m.	5:58 p.m.	6:10 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
6:35 p.m.	7:49 p.m.	7:59 p.m.	8:05 p.m.
8:40 p.m.	9:51 p.m.	10:01 p.m.	10:05 p.m.
* 10:00 p.m.	11:18 p.m.	11:28 p.m.	11:35 p.m.

Statistics

California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants during the week ended January 2 totaled 1,208 tons. Pack of sardines during the week was 13,676 cases. The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1946.

Areas	Season to Jan. 2, 1947	Season to Jan. 5, 1946
	Tons	Tons
Northern district.....	2,349	82,910
Central district.....	25,550	135,104
Southern district.....	183,991	135,620
Total.....	211,890	356,634

Can sizes	Cases	Cases
	1947	1946
1-lb. ovals.....	557,024	1,020,006
1-lb. talls.....	1,820,997	2,079,832
1½-lb. fillet.....	8,492	
8 oz. 90's.....	34,253	43,848
5 oz. 100's.....	54,213	91,005
Miscellaneous.....		
Total.....	2,474,979	3,235,351

World Sugar Production

World production of beet and cane sugar for 1946-47 is estimated at 30 million short tons, raw value, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is 12 percent more than the 26.7 million tons produced in 1945-46, but 14 percent less than the prewar (1935-39) average of 34.7 million tons.

Wholesalers Stocks Continue to Increase Over Last Year

Wholesale stocks of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables, including those in retail food chain warehouses, according to a report of the Bureau of the Census, totaled 82.8 million cases on November 1, 1946. This compares with October 1, 1946, stocks of 68.8 million cases and November 1, 1945, stocks in wholesaler hands of 51.0 million.

Packers' stocks decreased by about 5 million cases during last October, the Census Bureau said. Packers' stocks on November 1, 1946, totaled 143.3 million cases as compared with 148.1 million on October 1. November 1 packer stocks this year were about 12 million cases larger than on the corresponding date a year ago.

Shipments of canned fruits, juices,

and vegetables by canners and wholesalers reached a new high of 53.0 million cases in October, 1946, according to the same report. This compares with revised total shipments of 51.7 million cases during September, 1945,

and 43.7 million during October, 1945. These shipments include canner and wholesaler shipments to retail and institutional outlets, as well as to the Government, and commercial exports.

Shipments of canned fruits, juices, and vegetables, and wholesaler distributor stocks, with comparisons, are shown in the following table by commodities (basis 24/2½'s for fruits and 24/2's for other items):

CIVILIAN SHIPMENTS TO RETAIL OR CONSUMER OUTLETS AND STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

Commodities	Retail Shipments			Wholesale Stocks		
	Oct. 1, 1946	Sept. 1, 1946	Oct. 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Oct. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1945
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Total all.....	52,967	51,650	43,682	82,815	68,766	51,038
Fruits, total.....	11,031	10,580	6,090	10,125	8,018	3,847
Apples and crabapples.....	280	172	128	492	159	100
Applesauce.....	1,082	739	115	480	234	140
Apricots.....	609	1,638	516	2,483	2,171	400
Berries.....	51	114	55	234	211	37
Cherries (red sour).....	131	310	59	307	300	35
Cherries, other.....	150	240	112	397	399	128
Cranberries and sauce.....	780	175	350	308	77	84
Figs.....	225	139	83	121	62	113
Grapefruit segments.....	98	55	(*)	128	161	2
Mixed fruits.....	1,875	1,548	1,076	743	629	584
Peaches, clingstone.....	3,072	2,398	2,074	2,430	1,935	1,082
Peaches, freestone.....	290	304	(*)	784	642	298
Pears.....	844	77	444	351	133	324
Pineapple.....	992	2,015	758	445	650	222
Plums and prunes.....	478	664	319	588	230	287
Other fruits.....	5	1	1	24	25	11
Juices, total.....	9,448	10,148	10,364	15,969	14,146	10,939
Apple and sweet cider.....	1,055	493	192	583	170	332
Apricot, peach, and pear.....	181	375	13	299	274	12
Grape.....	29	61	86	86	95	68
Grapefruit.....	1,100	785	1,374	2,983	3,574	2,173
Orange.....	737	954	1,327	2,132	2,372	1,027
Orange and grapefruit blended.....	921	374	936	1,336	1,578	489
Pineapple.....	1,351	1,703	1,145	423	721	386
Prune.....	289	332	487	598	658	416
Other fruit and berry.....	98	58	70	138	170	57
Tomato.....	3,043	3,899	3,993	6,747	3,991	5,497
Vegetable combinations.....	621	1,015	735	546	448	376
Other vegetable juice.....	3	9		98	95	106
Vegetables, seasonal, total.....	15,468	15,740	15,376	40,436	33,081	24,981
Asparagus.....	485	813	529	1,355	1,480	391
Beans, green and wax.....	1,530	1,648	1,791	5,711	4,024	3,529
Beans, lima.....	178	187	212	220	177	136
Beets.....	725	631	638	1,536	1,443	1,185
Carrots.....	245	151	201	790	828	232
Corn, vacuum-packed whole kernel.....	702	231	(*)	1,263	802	849
Corn, other (except corn on cob).....	4,076	2,742	3,452	5,388	2,698	4,273
Greens, leafy (except spinach).....	193	178	217	1,090	1,132	979
Mixed vegetables.....	421	433	327	952	756	278
Peas.....	3,638	4,819	3,983	12,334	11,371	8,326
Pumpkin and squash.....	993	81	405	713	171	333
Spinach.....	264	532	383	2,610	2,829	1,266
Tomatoes.....	1,900	3,294	3,241	6,465	4,500	3,294
Vegetables, nonseasonal, total.....	15,802	14,137	10,776	14,205	11,039	9,676
Beans, dry.....	1,509	1,545	1,132	1,019	1,151	548
Potatoes, sweet.....	1,240	169	263	784	423	243
Potatoes, white.....	33	34	191	86	35	12
Sauerkraut.....	632	432	237	1,685	1,751	386
Tomato soup.....	2,595	4,230	785	2,208	1,735	1,937
All other soups.....	2,711	1,794	1,635	3,214	2,795	1,463
Tomato catsup and chili sauce.....	1,957	1,645	1,570	1,303	916	1,230
Tomato paste.....	1,133	1,098	980	971	572	873
Tomato sauces.....	1,368	502	1,227	992	783	700
Tomato pulp and puree.....	2,066	2,187	2,327	1,528	1,020	2,085
Other vegetables.....	558	626	413	515	458	249
Baby foods, total.....	1,218	1,025	1,076	2,010	1,882	1,595
Custards (including fruit desserts).....	127	108	121	197	186	189
Fruits.....	371	355	356	667	559	543
Meats.....	294	260	219	491	492	239
Vegetables.....	436	302	381	655	645	621

* Not available.

* Included in peaches, clingstone.

* Included in corn, other.

1945-46 Sauerkraut Pack Near 1940-41 Record

The 1945-46 pack of sauerkraut totaled 6,076,451 actual cases as compared with 2,536,890 actual cases packed during the 1944-45 season, the Association's Division of Statistics reported this week. The 1945-46 pack was surpassed in size only by the 1940-41 record pack of 6,479,787 actual cases, the Division said. (These figures include only the sauerkraut packed in hermetically sealed containers and sterilized by heat, and are based on reports from all canners known to have packed sauerkraut during the 1945-46 season.)

In the listing of States in the table shown below, "Other Mid-West" includes Iowa, Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri, and Minnesota. "West" includes California, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Oregon and Washington. The term "South" includes Tennessee and Kentucky, North Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Georgia, Maryland and Florida.

Following table shows the 1945-46 sauerkraut pack by areas and by container sizes:

Areas	24/2½ Cases	6/10 Cases	Misc. Tin & Glass Cases	Total Cases
New York.....	1,593,534	292,708	31,182	1,917,422
Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.....	1,500,845	32,093	122,509	1,715,637
Wisconsin.....	1,138,363	148,325	6,718	1,293,406
Other Mid-West.....	377,728	29,731	407,459
West.....	178,279	6,061	44,812	229,092
South.....	395,017	12,181	206,207	613,405
Total U. S.....	5,143,296	521,637	411,518	6,076,451

Raw Products

Dry Beans and Peas Allocated for First Quarter of 1947; U. S. Civilians to Get Approximately 89 Percent of Total

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week that during the first quarter of 1947 U. S. civilians will receive approximately 89 percent of the allocable supply of 2,508,600 100-pound bags of dry beans and approximately 68 percent of the allocable supply of 306,600 bags of dry peas.

The following allocations of dry beans for the first quarter of 1947 were announced: 2,229,400 bags for U. S. civilians; 220,000 bags for the U. S. Army (for civilian feeding in Japan); 31,000 bags for the American republics; approximately 17,600 bags in the form of processed foods such as canned baked beans and dehydrated soups, principally for the U. S. military and war services; 3,800 bags for the U. S. territories; and comparatively small quantities to various other foreign claimants.

The following allocations of dry peas for the first quarter of 1947 were announced: 210,000 bags for U. S. civilians; 35,700 bags for U. S. military and war services; 43,800 bags for commercial exports and shipments to territories; and 17,100 bags in processed foods principally for the U. S. military and war services and U. S. territories.

The quantities for U. S. civilians are smaller than the estimated civilian disappearance (2,917,500 bags of beans and 494,000 bags of peas) during the corresponding quarter of 1946, because a larger part of the crop was allocated for movement in the October-December quarter of 1946 than in the like period of 1945. However, the increase in stocks in distribution centers more than offsets the reduced allocation. Somewhat less peas will be available in distribution channels in this quarter than in the same period a year ago, but supplies will be available to fill normal requirements.

The Department stated that comparatively small quantities of beans and peas are available for export during the January-March quarter because practically all exportable supplies were allocated during the fourth quarter of 1946—the period of heavy marketings of the 1946 crop.

A detailed breakdown of the export allocation by classes of beans has not been made because the classes desired by export claimants appear to be available in sufficient quantities to meet the relatively small allocations.

The Department reported, however,

that export requirements continue greatly in excess of the quantities that can be supplied by the United States. The requirements for Japan, for example, are approximately five times the 220,000 bags which have been allocated for Army civilian feeding in that country. The Army will accept Great Northern beans against this allocation.

Manpower

Farm Labor Conference Held

The program committee of the National Farm Labor Conference met in Washington on January 6, to develop final recommendations to submit to Congress for a permanent farm labor training and supply program to be administered by Federal Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture. Agricultural labor will be defined in the proposal as it is presently defined in the legislation under which the existing temporary farm labor supply program is carried on.

The proposal being drafted will be presented to the entire Conference on Monday, January 13. Upon approval by the Conference, which represents all users of agricultural labor from all parts of the country, the proposal will be submitted to Congress for its action.

The current temporary program expires on June 30 and liquidation will commence about April 1. Should Congressional action on permanent legislation be delayed beyond April, it is contemplated to seek a further extension of the present temporary program in time to avoid any interruption in farm labor supply activity.

Deaths

Death Takes Lee B. Douthitt

Lee B. Douthitt, former vice president and general manager of the Faribault Canning Co., died suddenly at his home in Faribault, Minn., on December 28.

Mr. Douthitt, a member of a prominent canning family, was well-known to the canning and allied industries, and served as a director of the National Canners Association from 1929 to 1931.

Mr. Douthitt started in the canning business at Anderson, Ind., in 1905. He later came to Minnesota and became associated with Faribault Canning Co. as vice president and general plant manager of the company's plant at Faribault, Minn.

He retired from active duty on January 1, 1946, after 29 years service with the Faribault Canning Co.

Mr. Douthitt is survived by his widow and a daughter, three brothers and two sisters.

Supplies

U. S. IMPORTS OF TIN FROM FAR EAST ONLY ABOUT FIVE PERCENT OF THE PREWAR AVERAGE, CPA REPORT SHOWS

Pointing out that United States imports of tin from the Far East during the first nine months of 1946 amounted to 2,474 tons, or to only about 5 percent of the prewar average, the Civilian Production Administration stated in an official press release on January 2 that distribution controls on the metal should be maintained until imports from this source brought supply more closely in relation to demand.

In a report on the U. S. tin position covering this nine month-period, CPA disclosed that tin imports from all sources amounted to 38,512 tons compared with 32,022 tons during the same period in 1945. Bolivia continued its war-attained position as the principal source of U. S. supply.

Total 1946 and 1947 tin supplies will be bolstered by a "windfall" of 10,000 tons of tin from Japan, of which 5,316 tons have already arrived here. The report said that this tin from Japan—after weighing, sorting and analysis—will be distributed among all countries represented on the Combined Tin Committee.

Tin consumption in the United States, according to the report, dropped to 59,005 tons compared with 66,564 tons in the similar 1945 period. This decline largely reflected work stoppages in the steel and automobile industries early in 1946, together with cancellation of war contracts.

Despite this drop in 1946 demand, imports of 38,512 tons and secondary tin recoveries of 17,861 tons were insufficient to meet the demand and government stocks were depleted by 5,394 tons, the agency said.

Stocks of pig tin and tin concentrates held by the Office of Metals Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, dropped to 62,632 tons on

October 1, 1946, from 68,026 tons at the beginning of the year. Both figures include 12,140 tons of Treasury and Navy reserve stocks not available for allocation to private industry.

Industry stocks of tin and concentrates were relatively stable during the period—amounting to 23,597 tons on January 1, 1946, and 23,698 on October 1, 1946.

The report on the U. S. tin position for the first three quarters of 1946 follows:

For the period January through September tin consumption in the United States amounted to 59,005 long tons compared with 66,564 tons during the same period in 1945. This indicates a total of about 81,000 tons for the year as compared with 84,535 tons during 1945. Work stoppages in the steel and automobile industries earlier in the year together with cancellation of war contracts accounted for a large part of the decline.

Imports for the nine months amounted to 38,512 tons compared with 32,022 tons during the same period in 1945. However, supplies from domestic secondary sources declined by 2,613 tons partially offsetting the gain in imports. In addition to the above mentioned imports, 5,316 tons of pig tin from Japanese stocks had arrived here by the end of September for weighing, sorting and analysis and for final disposition by the Combined Tin Committee. In addition there was considerable tonnage still en route which will also be allocated by the Combined Tin Committee.

Stocks declined during the nine month period by 5,293 tons. Almost all of this decline was in the form of tin concentrates at the government-owned smelter. Since a large part of the stocks of concentrate shown in Table I are working stocks including in process, and blending stocks this decline is especially serious and will result in substantially lower smelter production during the fourth quarter.

Forthcoming Meetings

January 8-10, 1947—Northwest Cannery Association, Annual Convention, The Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

January 9-10, 1947—Michigan State College, Cannery and Fieldmen's Conferences, East Lansing, Mich.

January 12-18, 1947—National Food Brokers Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 17, 1947—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

January 19-24, 1947—National Cannery Association, 40th Annual Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-24—National Preservers Association, St. Charles Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19-24—Super Market Institute, Inc., President Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-24, 1947—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit and Meeting, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 20-24, 1947—National American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 29-31, 1947—Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, 21st Annual Indiana Cannery and Fieldmen's School, Lafayette, Ind.

February 3-15, 1947—National Cannery Association, Plant Sanitation Course, N. C. A. Western Research Laboratories, San Francisco, Calif.

February 6-7, 1947—Ozark Cannery Association, 39th Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

February 7-8, 1947—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

February 10-11, 1947—Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

February 11-13, 1947—University of Maryland—Tri-State Pickers Association, Cannery and Fieldmen's School, College Park, Md.

February 12-13, 1947—16th Annual Ohio Cannery and Fieldmen's School, Desher-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

February 18-20, 1947—Michigan State College, Technical School for Pickle and Kraut Packers, East Lansing, Mich.

February 27-28, 1947—National Canners Association, Northwest Branch, 11th Annual Salmon Cutting, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

March 7, 1947—Canners League of California, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 19-21, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, An-

nual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4, 1947—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11, 1947—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

which have been mailed out to those filing briefs can ascertain from N.C.A. headquarters when and at what government offices they are expected to appear.

Organization of FAO

Members of the Preparatory Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization who have been conferring in Washington for several months are preparing to make their reports to their respective governments, the Association was advised this week.

N.C.A. was informed that the delegates have examined all existing commodity agreements (to which the United States is a party) with a view to determining their merits and general effect on world prices, distribution and supply in the past, and will report the result of this research to their governments.

The delegates up to now have not found an answer to the problem of how to create an acceptable operating mechanism which shall act as an interim World Food Authority prior to the inception of the projected International Trade Organization.

Foreign Trade

International Trade Charter Meeting with Some Opposition

Following the announcement that public hearings on the proposed draft of a charter for the projected International Trade Organization will be held between now and the end of March, the State Department has received communications and delegations from trade groups which indicate greater industrial resistance to the trade agreements program than to the provisions of the charter. The State Department points out, however, that unless the trade agreements program is completed satisfactorily the time and effort spent on the charter will have been wasted.

Government experts state that many industrialists and business groups seemingly have been under the impression that the projected International Trade Organization derives its authority direct from the United Nations. This is a misconception, State Department officials emphasize, pointing out that if, and as when the charter is ultimately approved at the Geneva Conference, and later by the 60 nations who will be asked to adopt it, the ITO will be then launched as an operating entity.

State Department officials say that the draft charter for ITO is neither an official document of the U. S. Government or of the Preparatory Committee of the International Trade Conference on Trade and Employment (held in London last fall), but merely is being submitted to different trade groups in the United States as an interim "working paper" to facilitate study of proposed provisions for a charter of the International Trade Organization.

The principal changes made by the London Conference in the original U. S. draft of the charter related to the protection which undeveloped

countries are entitled to maintain for infant industries, and to the provisions under which leniency may be shown to war-ravaged countries in their employment of quantitative restrictions (quotas) as a means of maintaining their international monetary reserves at safe levels. No quantitative restrictions can, however, be used in a discriminatory manner.

Countries that need time to get rid of wartime trade controls, the immediate relinquishment of which might upset their economy, are to be given up to July, 1949, to work out their situations, the State Department has reported. The charter does not attempt to deal with matters which relate to any country's treatment of foreign nationals, nor to double taxation of corporations with branch or subsidiary operating plants overseas. The State Department believes these problems can be dealt with more effectively in bilateral commercial treaties with different countries.

One point which the Government is anxious to emphasize in respect of Trade Agreement negotiations is that every tariff concession will be conditional; that is, other countries must come through with reciprocal easements or there is no deal.

Tariff Hearings Dates

Business organizations and Trade groups who wish to have their representatives appear at tariff hearings scheduled to begin in Washington on January 13 will be notified by the Committee for Reciprocity Information as to time and place for each group.

Canners and/or trade organizations connected with the canning industry failing to receive indexed calendars

Legislation

To Report Congress Actions

With the convening of the 80th Congress on January 3, the Association again will undertake to report through the INFORMATION LETTER not only legislative activity of direct interest to the canning industry but also activity dealing with major legislation of a general character.

The President delivered in person to a joint session of Congress on Monday, January 6, the annual message on the state of the Union and on Wednesday he sent to Congress his first Economic Report required by the Employment Act of 1946. In addition, hundreds of bills have been introduced and automatically referred to appropriate committees. Organizational work for the most part has been completed and the next week or two will see Congressional committees busy with hearings and executive meetings directed toward the preparation of measures for final action on the floors of the respective House and Senate chambers.

Fish and Shellfish

Committee on Reciprocity Information Announces Dates for Holding Hearings on Trade Agreements Affecting Fish Cannery

Cannery of fishery products and related groups who have signified their intention of appearing before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in connection with the proposed trade agreements are being notified of the dates of their appearances, the Association has learned.

Since the preliminary calendar for the hearings has been mailed only within the past few days, it is possible that some members may have left for the Convention prior to receipt of this material.

The dates of appearances of processors and others interested in fishery products are listed below. All hearings are scheduled to take place in the Tariff Commission Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., unless otherwise noted and on the dates indicated.

January 27, 1947

Blue Channel Corporation
Cutcher Canning Company
Robinson Canning Company
Southern Shell Fish Company, Inc.
McPhillips Packing Corporation
National Shrimp Cannery Association
Gulf-South Atlantic Oyster Packers Association
Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce
Pacific Coast Clam Packers Assn.

January 28, 1947

Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company
Davis Bros. Fisheries Company, Inc.
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company

January 29, 1947

Machiasport Canning Company
Riviera Packing Company
B. H. Wilson Fisheries
R. J. Peacock Canning Company
Holmes Packing Corporation
Maine Sardine Packers Association
California Sardine Products Institute
Van Camp Sea Food Company
French Sardine Company
California Fish Cannery Assn., Inc.
Halibut Producers Cooperative
Lyle Branchflower Company

January 30, 1947

Association of Pacific Fisheries
Columbia River Packers Assn., Inc.
International Fishermen & Allied Workers of America
Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific
San Juan Fishing & Packing Company
Westgate Sea Products Company

Under the heading of "General Appearances," Congressman Robert Hale of Maine is scheduled to testify on January 13.

The panel tentatively listed to hear the testimony on fishery products consists of Lynn R. Edminster, Chairman, representing the Tariff Commission, Clarence W. Nichols and William E. S. Flory representing the State Department, E. E. Minakoff representing the Treasury Department, Arthur W. Palmer, the Department of Agriculture, Thomas R. Wilson representing the Department of Commerce, and S. J. Kennedy, War and Navy Departments.

Association Resumes Annual Canned Salmon Cuttings

The Eleventh Annual canned salmon cutting and production conference will be held February 27 and 28 at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington, the Northwest Branch of the National Cannery Association has announced. This is the first salmon cutting to be held since March 20, 1942, when it was decided to discontinue the cutting until the war was over.

Now that the war has ended, the Association has been requested to return to the series of annual gatherings for the inspection of sample cans and the discussion of matters concerning the production of quality packs.

The cutting this year will be held in the Spanish Ballroom of the Olympic Hotel and all other sessions in the Olympic Bowl. The chief events will be:

February 27

Forenoon: Judging and examination of some 700 sample cans, 1946 pack.

Afternoon: Addresses and discussions on various phases of sanitation. Reports by Chairmen on Chinooks and Sockeyes.

February 28

Forenoon: Addresses on cannery construction; quality and repeat sales. Reports by Chairmen on Reds, Cohoes and Chums.

Afternoon: Report by Chairman on Pinka. Panel discussion, covering a variety of topics. Drawing for registration door-prize.

Fish and Wildlife Open House

The Fishery Technological Laboratory, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2725 Montlake Blvd., Seattle, Wash., will hold its Annual Open House on Thursday and Friday evenings, February 27 and 28. Those attending the National Cannery Association salmon cutting are invited to attend.

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